SARATUGA, Aug. 2, 1860. Some people like one thing and some another, but for myself I must confess a great fondness for children, and innocent and childish amusements. It is this feeling which has prompted me to attend the Baby Convention in this place, which the dear little ones, believ ing themselves to be men, as you know they always do, styled the Young Men's Democratic State Conrention. At first, it was to be held at the St. Nicholas Hall, but the parents of most of the little delegates not wishing to leave them entirely loose on the town, or trust them out of reach, and as the majority of these were living or stopping at the United States Hotel, the proprietors very kindly permitted the boys, through the interession of their parents, to occupy the ball-room of the hotel, instead of the St. Nicholas. A the appointed time for calling the Convention to order the appended time for calling the Convention to order a very stout, healthy, and hearty-looking youngster, think named Lawrence, from Queens County, was called upon to preside by his little associates. Eddy stepped upon the platform all alone, and, without an assistance, in a grave and dignified manner, called the sesistance, in a grave and dignified manner, called the Convention to order, and named Master J. Augustus Page of New York as temporary chairman. This brought the little follows to their feet, when a continued howl was kept up for some ten minutes, notwithstanding the efforts of the mothers and nurses to keep them quiet. They all wanted to be chairman or nothing. Upon being informed by their matrons that, unless they kept better order, they would be sent to bed, the little fellows ceased, and Master Page took the chair. His little arounds we delivered with a nomine. chair. His little speech was delivered with a peculiar foreign accent, which most children now-a days deen facign accent, which most children now-a days deen fashionable, but which country children are at a loss to nuderstand. He called the Convention his "Dwem ckwatic friends."

Amid much confusion, much laughter, and some lit

Amid much confusion, much laughter, and some lit-ile crying, a Committee on Permanent Organization was ordered. The Chair was clamorously called upon by the different little delegates to put each of them on that Committee, but he gravely replied, "That would be impossible." Then a curly-headed little fel-tow from Albany, named Douglas Leveine, crawled up on a chair, and, at the top of his voice, iasisted upon up on a chair, and, at the top of his voice, insisted upon having the roll called. Then another, who had run sway from his mother, wanted a Committee on Credentials appointed, just to see who contested his seat. The Committee was appointed, but never reported. The roll was called, and eighty answered to their names, when the Convention should have contained \$40 members. A very tall "young man," with a very busky voice, who is said to be a great friend of Mayor Wood, while his partner in the publication of The busky voice, who is said to be a great Frederick Wood, while his partner in the publication of The Youth's Democratic Review is a strong Breckinridge man, announced to old and young that Mayor Wood man, announced to old and young that Mayor Wood was outside, and would leave at 20 clock. He a Committee be appointed to wait on his "Exec and invite him to a seat on the platform." waiting for the Chair to appoint the Committee, the boys ran out for the Mayer, and brought him in, while the Chairman was telling the crowd that "the Chair understands herself." The Mayor smiled, and bowed understands herself." The Mayor smiled, and bowed, and looked affectionately upon the little ones, and spoke. He didn't like the Douglas platform, but would go him rather than Lincoln. With other playful remarks he concluded, when the youths became hungry, and ran for dinner.

In the afternoon, they were told that they must get another playground, which was found across the street. But the meeting was not so well attended as in the morning, as the doctrine of non-intervention, advocated by the ragged little youths from the lower parts of the

by the ragged little youths from the lower parts of the cities of Albany and Troy, seemed to shock the feelings of the better class of children, who were opposed to of the better class of caldren, who were opposed to being left free before they were able to take care of themselves, and who prefer the kind protection of father and mother until they are able to judge for them-selves of good or evil. The others insisted upon non-intervention by parents or any one else—that they were young men, and able to take care of themselves without any outside interference, and had just as good without any outside interference, and had just as good right to fight, drink rum, or chew tobacco as any living man. One of them declared that if his parents interfered with him while doing as he pleased, he would punch them in the snoot. In the afternoon, the Committee on Resolutions reported, through their Chairman, the Fat Boy from Queeas. These indorsed the doctrine of the Little Konghs to do as they pleased. The youths not in bed were after ward addressed by a very old man by the name of Foor, who was very violent.

youths not in bed were after ward addressed by a very old man by the name of Foot, who was very violent, and so very long-winded that many of the children were carried to their beds asleep.

The Convention the next morning assembled with about 20 members, but all these ran out of the room new the same of the room and the secondaried an excursion from Troy and Albany, who came here to see Lamountain go up in a balloon. And thus rlosed the Baby Convention. I think if a hand-organ or two, with two or three other monkies had been kept performing on the piazza of the United States Hotel, the Covention would never have assembled as it was, a little French juggler, who is here playing tricks for children, came near doing the business alone. The Convention falls far behind the one held at Bartum's some years ago. The children were generally tum's some years ago. The children were generally hard-featured, and possessed of no sort of intellect. Some of them, however, may, with proper care, yet become

REPUBLICAN GATHERING IN VERMONT. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 3, 1860.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicansmen and women-assembled here at the Town Hal last evening, to hear a speech from Judge Culver of Brooklyn, who came here to attend the commencement exercises of his Alma Mater, and while here was invited to address us upon the political topics of the present crisis. An intelligent audience filled the hallthe same hall where Senator Douglas, on the occasion of his reception, addressed an audience of 5,000, ac cording to the account of a correspondent, published in your paper of last week, though the size of the hall will not admit of more than 1,500 being crowded into it. The audience, at Senator Douglas's reception, was it. The audience, at Senator Douglas's reception, was composed of at least two Republicans to one Democrat, and this fact, probably, so elated the friends of the "Squatter Sovereign" that they magnified everything relating to his reception with a fourfold power.

Judge Culver, in his speech, reviewed the course of Senator D. in and out of Congress relating to the question of Slavery, showing his subserviency to the Slave Power in all things, until it became necessary for him, in order to retain his seat in the Senate of the United States, to take his stand against the Administration on In order to retain his seat in the Senate of the United States, to take his stand against the Administration on the Lecompton issue. His speech was able, interesting, and eloquent, as his speeches always are, and he teld his audience in rapt and silent attention for an hour and a half, saving occasional interruptions from barsts of applause. All were interested and dalighted, we now and then a Douglas man who worshiped at his sprine. After the close of Judge Culver's speech, H. J. Ray

after the close of Judge Culver's speech, H. J. Rayhand, eeq., being present, was called out, and, in a
short but clear and impressive address, "defined his
position." He sustained the Chicago nominations,
spoke of Lincoln as an honest, able, highly intellectual,
and efficient statesman, possessing all the requisite
qualities for President, and advocated his election as
the best that could be made for quieting the agitation
on the subject of Slavery, contending that the triumph
of the Republican party would secure the peace and
quiet which the country so much needed. He had only of the Republican party would secure the peace and quiet which the country so much needed. He had only one fear in case Lincoln should be elected, and that was, that from his kind and benevolent nature, he might fail to hang the traitors to the country in case they should attempt to dissolve the Union and break up the Government constitutionally elected by the people. He insisted that if Lincoln was not elected, the strong probabilities were that Joseph Lane, as President of the Senate, would be the acting President desired. during the four years succeeding the Administration of bir. Buchanan. Such a result, he believed, would be most calamitous to the country.

-A Wide-Awake Club has been organized in Cohoes S. Y. It numbers already 80 members. President Dr. G. H. Billings; Secretary, W. H. Stevenson.

-The South Western News, a paper published at americus, Ga., has changed hands, and will go for Breekinridge and Lane; it was before a Douglas paper. -The young Republicans of Stillwater, Minnesota, bays organized a Wide-Awake Club.

-From the tax returns of Muscogee County, Ga., i appears that there are in the county 6,164 slaves, valaed at \$4,203,350. The total value of the land is

-On the 28th ult., a great Republican meeting was held at Washington, Ohio. Nearly 4,000 persons gathered at a grove near the town, and were addressed by the Hon. Samuel Galloway. After the speaking was concluded, a Lincoln and Hamlin pole was raised and the Republican flag hoisted amid enthusiastic ac-

-The New-York correspondent of The Charlesto Courier says that private intelligence has been received here to the effect that the Hon. W. L. Yancey of Alabema will in a few weeks visit this city. He will tome North by way of Tennessee and Kentucky,

clamations.

where he will deliver publ's political addresses. Tae main object of Mr. Yancey, in coming to New-York, is to defend himself from the charge of being a dis

-A correspondent from Griffin's Corners, Delaware

County, N. Y., writes as follows: Consty, N. Y., writes as follows:

"Previously to 1848, this county was considered a Democratic stronghold. The leaders of the party then advocated doctrines with respect to Slavery which would now be considered Republican, with such success that the Democrates voted almost solid for Van Buren, and gave him a majority. But when those leaders, in order to follow in the Pro-Slavery wake of the party, shortly afterward repudiated their former teachings, many of their followers left the party and tried to act with parties less Pro-Slavery. Ever since teachings, many of their followers left the party and tried to act with parties less Pro-Slavery. Ever since that time the re-called Democracy has been on the wans in this county, and to day this class of citizens form the groundwork of the Republican party. For a few years the Americans ruled here; but, since the last State Election, they have become conscious that their prominent leaders in the State, Hunt, Brooks & Co., have been trafficking with their votes. This had the effect to drive them into the Republican ranks. In the town of Andes, where the Americans have ruled for effect to crive them into the Republican ranks. In the town of Andes, where the Americans have railed for the last four years a Republican club has been formed, the officers of which are mostly former Americans. In Middletown, those who voted for Fillmore in 1856 are now avowed advocates of the election of Lincoln and Hamlin. I believe the same may be said of the

other towns in the county.

"From these circumstances, and the divided state of
the Sham Democracy, I conclude that Delaware
County will give Lincoln 2,000 majority in November

published in The Montgomery (Ala.) Post:

"Nashville, July 22, 1860.
"Dean Sin: Your letter of the 9th inst. was receive The an Sin: Your letter of the things, was received ten days since, and it is due to you, as well as myself, to state the causes which have delayed my answer to this late day, to explain what otherwise might be imputed to me as discourtesy. Such a statement is due to numerous other gentlemen, who, in the last month or six weeks, have addressed letters of inquiry to me, from different quarters of the country, as to my views and opinions on the more prominent questions at issue in the pending canvass, and which have received no answer.

To the inquiries in all such letters, there was but one reply, as I conceived, which could, consistently and properly, be made, under the circumstances of my position, which was, to refer the writers to my past position when was, to refer the writers to my pac-course; to the views and opinions I have heretofore held and expressed on the subjects or questions em-braced in their letters. But it appeared to me that a reply, containing nothing more than such a general reference, without pointing out the partisular votes, speeches, and other evidences of what I had said or speeches, and other evidences of what I had said or done in connection with the questions made the subjects of inquiry, or stating where they were found, would be ungrarious, to say the least of it. To make such references in my answers would far exceed the ordinary limits of a letter, and I concluded that it would be more convenient and satisfactory to both parties, to accompany my answers with a printed collection of such of my speeches and letters as have a direct bearing upon the subjects of controversy; or of such copious extracts therefrom, as to leave nothing to be supplied by further quotations from them. The preparation of such a compilation was immediately commenced, by a member of the Central Union Committee of Tennessee. It is now completed, and I commenced, by a member of the Central Union Committee of Tennessee. It is now completed, and I transmit, herewith, a copy of it, printed in the "National Union." It was issued from the press a week later than was anticipated by me, and hence, my answer to your letter, as well as to others, has been delayed a week beyond the time I had proposed to myself to answer them.

delayed a week beyond the myself to answer them.

"For the reasons which impel me to decline any to the inquiries in your letter, I refer to the 'National' for the reasons which imper me to decline any further answer to the inquiries in your letter, I refer you to the first and second pages of the 'National Union.' You will observe that the ground there taken is, that it would be inconsistent with the declared views of the Convention which placed me in the posiviews of the Convention which placed me in the posi-tion I now occupy before the public, to make any new declaration of principles. But I do not choose to shel-ter myself under the authority of the nominating Con-quence of the course I have thought it my duty to pursue in relation to this subject. Had I been a mem-ber of the Convention, I would have resisted the adop-tion of any platform or other declaration of princition of any platform, or other declaration of princi-ples, not embraced or implied in the three fundamental propositions or objects intended to be maintained and ecured by the National Union Party, and which con-stitute the basis of its organization: The Constitution, stitute the basis of its organization: The Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws. The great aim of the National Union Party is, to restore peace, with justice to both sections of the Union—not

beare, with justice to both sections of the Chiolistic to perpetuate strife.

Whatever may be the policy or designs of others, North and South, who, in their letters, have insisted upon their right, as a matter of principle, to call upon me to declare my views and opinions upon any or all of the questions weich have become the subject of conin the present canvass, and contend that I cannot refuse compliance with their demands without a violation of the obligation they assume to exist on my of your sincerity and good faith in making the earnest appeals to me which you do in your letter, to take a course, which I hope you will, upon reflection, perceive would not be in conformity with the intentions and expectations of those who chose me to be their leader, and the representative of their policy and principles. Nor do I doubt your sincere desire to support the Union Ticket, if you can do so consistently with your sense of public duty. It is, therefore, with deep regret that I find myself constrained to differ with you in any of your views, and most of all to have to say to you that I cannot go beyond the record of my political n that I cannot go beyond the record of my political life, in responding to the questions presented in your

"If, in the authentic exposition of my course upon "If, in the authentic exposition of my course upon the subject of Slavery, running through a period of 25 years, you can find nothing to inspire you with confidence that, in the event of my election, I would so employ the power and influence of the Executive Department of the Government as to give no just ground of complaint to the South, or any other section of the Union, while I would regret the loss of your support and that of your friends, I could not reasonably expect

You are at liberty to make any use of this letter on may think proper.
"I am, with great respect and the most friendly regard, your JOHN BELL.

obedient servant, "Col. THOMAS H. WATTE."

-The New-York correspondent of The National

Intelligencer says:

"The levy upon the office-holders in this city has commenced. Every person employed in the Custom-House has been assessed twenty per cent on his monthly salary. For instance, the man who receives \$100 per month must pay \$20. A clerk designated by the Collector is taking down names and salaries. The amount is to be transmitted to the Breckinridge and salaries. Washington. About to thousand ntelligencer says: amount is to be transmitted to the Breckinnings and Lane Committee in Washington. About ten thousand dollars will be raised in this way. Many a poor fellow groans when he reflects that he is probably paying for whetting the guillotine which in March next is to be used in his decapitation."

-A correspondent writes from Lebanon, Ill., under

date of August I, as follows:

"A mass meeting of the Republicans of St. Clair
County was held at Belleville last Saturday, and I accepted the invitation of a physician of this place and
rode over with him. It was simply a country meeting,
but a great one—at least 10,000 people being present.
Frank Blair, Carl Schurz, Joe. Gilleppie, Hecker, and Frank Blair, Carl Schurz, Joe. Gillespie, Hecker, and Mr. Allen, were the speakers. Gillespie is the Republican candidate for Congress, and a powerful man before the people. I had the pleasure of listening to him, and a pleasure it was indeed. He is in truth a master of the great questions of the day, and it would have made your heart bound to listen to his searching and lacid presentation of the Protective Policy, and to see what quick and earnest responses and cheers went up from the crowd at every point made. He is the son of Irish parents and a self-made man like Lincoln. He is one of the few picked men, who are up, fair and square, with the Pennsylvania standard."

The Nashville Union and American is still anxious oncerning the political antecedents of Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts. A correspondent of that paper writes as follows:

paper writes as follows:

"I see in a recent issue an inquiry as to who Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, Mr. Everett's keeper, is. I would like to know if it is the same Leverett Saltonstall who, on the 21st day of March, 1842, in the Congress of the United States, roled against censuring that vile Abolitionist, Joshua R. Giddings, for introducing a string of resolutions into that body openly justifying and approving the wellion and mutiny of slaves on the brig Creole, and saying that in murdering their masters they violated no law of the United States, incurred no penalty, and are justly liable to no punishment. Is he the same Leverett Saltonstall who, in 1843, voted, in company with Joshua R. Giddings and other vile Abolitionists, to suspend the rules of the House, to permit Mr. Slade, a brother Abolitionist of Vermont, to introduce a preamble and resolution denouncing the buying duce a preamble and resolution denouncing the buying and selling of slaves in the District of Columbia, as and seeiing of slaves in the District of Columbia, as 'an outrage upon human rights'—'an aggravated enormity'—'an outrage on the sensibilities of a Chris-tian community, by sundering the ties of Christian brotherhood,' and as 'involving the whole country in quit and discussed. guilt and disgrace?

-The Southern Confederacy is at once severe upo Mr. Toombe and cruel toward the English language in the following paragraph from an editorial article:
"Mr. Toombe is a jester. He has no fixedness of

received. He looks with frivolity open grave extions of state, and is always disposed to supplicet questions of state, and is always disposed to supplice the hardmarks and usages of the country with new ta-ventions of patriotic enfoguards. He meets all ques-tions belify—shows deficulty—and such is his superior tact that he often retreats as triumphantly, and with a greater flourish of trumpets, than he does in making his attacks. If he makes an attack and discovers that he is likely to be cooped or foiled, he will jestingly deploy to the right or left, and inform you that your position is a strong one—is right—that his object was only to investigate and test its vulnerableness. Such is Mr. Toombs. His fickleners and instability is not only a moral infirmity, but it is a misfortune to the country.

-James Pinckney Hambleton, who recently suspended intercourse between the North and the South, has been asking himself, "What will the South do if Abraham Lincoln is elected President?" And his paper, The Southern Confederacy, echoes the following hoarse and awful answer:

"We answer this interrogatory by simply stating "We answer this interrogatory by simply stating that the South will never permit Abraham Lincoln to be inaugurated President of the United States. This is a settled and sealed fact. It is the determination of all parties at the South. And let the consequences be what they may—whether the Potomac is crimsoned in human gore, and Pennsylvania avenue is paved ten fathoms in depth with mangled bodies, or whether the last vestige of Liberty is swept from the face of the American continent, the South, the loyal South, the constitution and degradation as the inauguration of Abraham ion and degradation as the inauguration of Abraham

-The Salem (Ala.) Reporter, evidently intending to make a strong case against the Democratic candi date, thus proceeds to do it:

"To our friends who are supporting Mr. Breekin-ridge, we put the following questions:
"Is John C. Breekinridge a slave-owner?

"Did he ever own a slave?"
Does he not have white servants in his family en

Does ho not till his farm with white hirelings altogether?
"Gentlemen who are continually talking about Mr.
Bell being unsound, will please look toward Mr.
Breckinridge, poet themselves, and answer the foregoing questions at their earliest convenience."

FROM THE PIKE'S PEAK GOLD REGION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENYER CITY, PIKE'S PEAR, July 24, 1860. About half the quartz mills now in operation in the mines are doing a paying business, and some are yielding largely. The Black Hawk Mill, in running thirty hours last week, turned out \$1,184. Mesers. Clark, Gruber & Co., on Saturday coined \$1,000 of Pike's Peak gold into \$10 pieces. Their coin does not differ materially from the Government eagle, except that the figure of Liberty is missing, and in its place appears a fanciful view of Pike's Peak, representing that mountain as a perfect cone with a distressingly sharp apex.

Heavy rains continue to fall almost daily, verifying

the Indian proverb that "the white man always brings rain with him." The amount of water which has descended this season is more than double that of last year. Twenty years ago, Eastern Kansas was considered almost a rainless climate by the people dwelling in the vicinity, on the Missouri border; but during the last two or three years that region has been frequently deluged. The old settlers of New-Mexico allege that much more rain now falls in that Territory than formerly. The question whether the settlement of a prairie country does materially increase the than formerly. The question whether the settlement of a prairie country does materially increase the amount of rain is of some importance, for if it does the Great American Desert may yet blossom as the rose. Its arid soil requires nothing but liberal supplies of water to stimulate it to produce abundantly.

It is currently reported that a new Express line to St. Joseph and Omaha will be put in operation in two or three weeks by the Western Stage Company, by

St. Joseph and Omana will be put in operation in two or three weeks, by the Western Stage Company, by which passengers will be carried to the Missouri River for seventy-five dollars, and letters for ten cents. Not-wi-bstanding the present high charge of a quarter of a dollar for a letter, and one dime each for papers, about five thousand letters arrive and depart weekly, and nearly eight thousand newspapers from the States circulated every week in the Gold Region. The ci-lation of THE TRIBUSE is much larger than that of lation of The Tribune is much larger than that of any other Eastern newspaper, and the periodical dealers, though frequently increasing their orders, have not been able for the last two months to procure a supply equal to the demand. We are beginning to feel the effect of that peculiar attraction by which desperadoes, gamblers, and prostitutes, are drawn to a new country, and especially to a gold country. The past week has been a very carnival of horrors.

f horrors.

A man named Smith, from Schuyler County, Illinois, so neglected and maltreated his wife and three children that they fled from the California Gulch, where he was that they fled from the California Gulch, where he was residing with them, and started for this city with two men, who offered to take them back to the States. He followed the party, and reached their camp fifteen miles this side the gulch, while the men were absent from it, and his family was without protectors. He fired a shot-gun into the wagon where his wife was siting, with an infant on her breast and the other two children benide her. The charge took effect in the hip of the unfortunate mether, but did not produce a fatal wound. Smith afterward endeavored to shoot one of wound. Smith afterward endeavored to shoot one of the men, but unsuccessfully, for his intended victim pulled the first trigger, and lodged a fatal bullet in his brain. The affair has not been subjected to formal in-

Two desperadoes from Osawatomie, Kansas, named Two desperadoes from Osawatomie, Kansas, named James Laughlin and Pat. Devlin, became involved in a quarrel about a disputed claim, and, on Saturday, the 14th inst., repaired to Colorado City to settle the difficulty after the approved custom of the country. During the rencounter which ensued, Laughlin lodged six slugs in the body of Devlin. That worthy, however, had become somewhat accustomed to cold lead during the later troubles in Southern Kansas, and, on the following Friday morning, was still alive, though his recovery was deemed impossible. A Jury of the citizens of Colorado tried Laughlin, and returned a verdict of "Justifiable homicide," though it is difficult to understand how a homicide could have occurred before anybody had been killed.

In this city, on Tuesday evening, James O'Neil, from

fore anybody had been killed.

In this city, on Tuesday evening, James O'Neil, from New-York, was shot by James A. Gordon, from Council Bluffs, Iowa, ir a house of prostitution, in which he (O'Neil) was bar-keeper. Four revolver balls were lodged in his hip and legs, and the limb was broken in two places. O'Neil has thus far survived the ridding and some fears of his recovery are antarinal. dling, and some fears of his recovery are entertained No public action was taken in regard to the affray

as the reputable citizens felt little interest in b. But on Friday vight, in a drinking saloon on Blake street, (fordon attacked another man named John Gantz, in the most wanton marner, throwing him down, k cking the moet wanton matner, throwing him down, k cking him, and finally shooting him, in spite of his piteous cries for mercy. The ball entered the top of his head, passing through the brain, and instantly proving fatal. Gantz was a native of Lockport, N. Y., and more recently from L-avenworth, K. T. He was a quiet and unoffending man, and unarmed at the time.

This atrocious murder caused creat excitement. On Saturday morning a public meeting was held, the necessary funds were raised, and men were sent out on all the roads leading from Denver, with instructions to below in Gordon dead or silve.

all the roads leading from Petryet, was marked by thing in Gordon, dead or alive.

One of the pursuing parties near the Platte, 12 miles below this City, came in view of three men and rode toward them to make inquiries in regard to Gordon. They instantly fled, making for the river. Two of them They instantly fled, making for the river. Two of them planged in and attempted to cross; one was drowned and the other effected his escape. The third, remaining on the bank, was captared. He gave his name as Samuel K. Dunn of Champaign County, Ill., and admitted that he and his comrades were on their way to the States with three stolen nucles. He confessed that the animals were stolen with his knowledge, but denied any active partnership in the theft. He gave the name of his companion who was drowned as Frank Muligan, and the other as Jesse Ogden. Both were from Wisconsin. He was chained and brought back to town, where he was placed under guard. The owner Wisconsin. He was chained and brought data town, where he was placed under guard. The owner of the mules identified them on the fellowing morning. Another company, at a late hour on Saturday night, found Gordon at Fort Lupton, 25 miles below this city, on the bank of the Platte. The Fort is an old adobe Another company, at a late hour on Saturday figure, found Gordon at Fort Lupton, 25 miles below this city, on the bank of the Platte. The Fort is an old adobe trading post, built very securely for protection against the Indians, but now used as a ranche. The pursuers, knowing the desperate character of Gordon, did not deem their party large enough to capture him in the ranche, and having, in the language of the country, "corraled" him (surrounded the Fort), they sent back to Denver for reenforcements. As soon as the messenger arrived here, a large number of citizens garted for the place; but, meanwhile, at daylight on Sunday morning. Gordon, mounted on a fleet horse, had sunddenly ridden out of the ranche, dashed through his guards, and struck off upon the prairie. Several shots were fired after him, one of which was believed to have lodged in his horse, and another in his person.

Three of the guard had horses, and immediately gave chase. One of them, who was better mounted than the others, nearly overtook Gordon on Box Elder Creek, twelve miles from the fort, and by two well-directed shots wounded both him and his horse. He succeeded in escaping into the timber, but the party brought back his horse and coat on their return. Twenty or thirty other persons still continue the search.

While these events were transpiring on the prairie,

While these events were transpiring on the prairie, a fatal shooting occurred in Denver. At 10 o'clock Sunday night Mell Hadley, an auctioneer, from Gales-burg, Illinois, was accidentally shot by William Bates

from Chicago. The parties were intimate friends. Bates justingly presented a pistol at Hadley supposing it to contain no lond, when it was discharged, and four-teen nekshet were lodged to the lange and less of the utfortunate man, making a gasativ wound. He survived but a few minutes. Gattz was buried on survived but a few minutes. Gattz was Sunday, and Hadley on last evening.

THE BOORN MURDER CASE.

Jesse Boorn, the man who was once sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Mr. Colvin in Vermont, and who was set free when the supposed dead man came home again, all the facts concerning which affair were set forth in THE TEIBUNE of Saturday, was last Wednesday, at Cleveland, sentenced to five years' imprisonment for counterfeiting. His age is now 76

The interest attaching to the original case having been revived by the reported confession of Boorn that the man who respreared was a person hired to personate the victim, has called forth communications from various quarters. Among these are the following:

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sir: The "Marvelous Murder Case," and the still more marvelous story of old Jesse Boorn's re-confession of poor Calvin's murder, as narrated in The Tribune of August 4, involve principles of such practical interest in moral and intellectual philosophy, teresther with facts of such importance in the history TRIBUNE of August 4, involve principles of such practical interest in moral and intellectual philosophy, together with facts of such importance in the history of criminal jurisprudence, that it is exceedingly desirable the truth should be known, and the present value of Boorn's re-confession examined. The alleged murderer, who, in the year 1819 twice denied and twice circumstantially confessed, now, after more than 40 years of apparently honest living, and when verging upon a state of senile and parslytic dotsge, again repeats his confession of the murder of Russel Colvin.

This story, as told by the Cleveland papers and published in The Tribune, would tend to produce the impression that Jesse Boorn's confessions were true, that his erratic brother-in-law was murdered, and that Colvins reputed return to Vermont just in time to cave the condemned murderers from the execution of the law's penalty, was a shrewdly-designed deception.

In view of these considerations, I desire to put on public record a few facts that have a direct and important bearing upon the case in question. They relate to the most important points affecting the identity of Rasel Colvin, and establishing the veracity of the persona concerned in producing him in propria personal and alive, at the prison doors of his alieged murderers.

Major James Whelpley, the gentleman who sought on tand conveyed Colvin from his distant hiding place in the pines of New-Jersey, was well known to me during the latter vears of his life. For several years

in the pines of New-Jersey, was well known to me during the latter years of his life. For several years he was the gate-keeper of the Marine-Hospital grounds he was the gate-keeper of the Marine-Hospital grounds at Staten I sland, where he died of yellow fever, contracted in the discharge of his deties in the Sammer of 1856. From an intimate acquaintance with him as a gentleman and as a subordinate, I am warranted in stating that Major Whelpley was a man whose statement could safely be relied upon under all circumstances. His nice sense of honor and of justice was proverbial, and would have rendered him incapable of the plotting and duplicity that would have been required in substitutions area to simulate Resear Calvin in the average. and duplicity that would have been required in substi-tuing a man to simulate Russel Colvin in the presence of the people of Manchester, where the supposed mur-derers, their victim, and Mr. Whelpiey had been schoolbys together.

The facts relating to Colvin and the Boorns, the inti-

The facts relating to Colvin and the Boorns, the intimate history of their families, their quarrels, the strange absence of the shattered brother-in-law, the ballucinations, the confessions, the trial, and the final discovery of Colvin in New-Jersey, were repeatedly narrated to the writer by Major Whelpley, during his lifetime. And no intelligent person who knew Mr. W. and listened to his account of the facts in this case, could ever doubt the entire authenticity of the narrative as related by him, and as published in the year 1820.

Those facts are very well stated in the newspaper article republished in The Tribune on Saturday; and as Cilvin returned with Major Whelpley to his new home in New-Jersey, where he indulged in the agreeable hallucination that he was monarch and owner of the "pinea," it probably would not be difficult to ascertain the later history of the man whose ghost has appeared to so many of the Boorn family. No doubt or utcertainty should be allowed to continue respecting a case of such interest and importance.

The fact that Major Whelpley was a gentleman of the strictest ve actly and integrity, that he was inti-mately acquainted with all the persons implicated, and that he could not himself be mistaken concerning and that he could not himself be mistaken concerning the identity of Colvin, nor be deceived regarding the facts he witnessed and related, leaves no room for a doubt that the Boorns were innocent, at least, of that murder for which they were condemned, and that Jesse Boorn's thrice-repeated confessions are as unreliable as the operations of his disordered mind.

Respectfully yours,

No. 253 Fourth areas, Aug. 6, 1969.

The following is from The Cleveland Plaindealer:

Response July 31, 1869.

Boston, July 31, 1860.

Editors Plain Dealer: I find copied in The New-York Tribune, from your paper, an article in reference to the arrest of Jesse Boern (or Bourn) on a charge of to the arrest of Jesse Boorn (or Bourn) on a charge of counterfeiting, and a statement in reference to his former conviction of murder in Vermont, in which there are many inaccuracies. I resided in Vermont at the time, and afterward published a newspaper in Manchester, where the whole thing, trial and all, occurred, and am perfectly familiar with all the circumstances. Stephen and Jesse Boorn were charged with the murder of their brother-in-law, Russell Colvin. Colvin. der of their brother-in-law, Ruiseel Covin. Colvin. bad been partially ineane, and had been missing for several years. A person dreamed that he had been murdered by the Boorns, and of the place where they buried him. A lot of bones were found at the place indicated, and so strong was the popular belief in the guilt of Stephen and popular belief in the guilt of Stephen and Jesse that they were apprehended, and, under a promise of acquittal, confessed their guilt. Tais confession was afterward retracted, but it did not save them from being found guilty of murder by a Jury participating largely in the wild prejudices of the time. The Boorns were both seatenced to be hung, but the sentence of Stephen was commuted to that of the State Prison for life. He was actually sent to the State Prison at Windsor. Before the time arrived for the execution of Jesse, Colvin was heard from in New-Jersey, was sent for and returned to Marchester, and the Boorns sent for and returned to Manchester, and the Boorn were both released from durance. The statement in were both released from durance. The statement in your paper that the person who returned was not Col-vin is prepose rous. He was so perfectly well known and recognized by thousands—talked so freely of old times with handreds—that there could be no possible mistake in his identity. Besides, the Boorns were very poor, and of course had no freeds who would assist them to purchase a substitute for Colvin, had the

The following letter is from the Philadelphia Bulle-

tin:—
Messas Editors:—An article in your issue of the
Messas Editors:—An article in your issue of the
3d inst., from The Cleve and Plain Dealer, ensitted,
"False Perconation at a Critical Moment," attracted "False Personation at a Critical Moment," attracted my attention. It purports to be a confession of a notorious counterfeiter, by the name of Boern, that he killed a man by the name of Cobley, forty years ago, in Vermont, and escaped by producing a man from New Jersey so much resembling Cobley as to induce the belief he was the very man, and so cleared him from the gallows, and let him and his brother go free.

Perhaps I can cast some light on this most singular transaction. More than forty years since, a deranged man came to my father's house, near Tackerton, New-Jersey, hungry, ragged, and dirty. He was cared for during the night. He said that he had been murdered in Vermont, and never would return there again. It

during the night. He said that he had been marvered in Vermont, and never would return there again. It was Winter, and extremely cold. He walked across the bay on the ice, and lounged about the neighborhood for weeks; said his name was Russell Colvin, and his people lived in Vermont. He traveled up shore a few miles above Tom's River, to the house of a Mr. Polhamus. The family so pitted him as to give him a home with them during the balance of his life. I have been with them during the balance of his life. I have been there several times, and always have seen him attending to pigs and poultry about the farm. A number of years after he came there—say some fifteen years or less, I can't recollect—two men were tried (I think it was in Burlington, Vermont) for the murder of this same num. One was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged; the other was sentenced to inversionment for life. sentenced to imprisonment for life.

A lawyer connected with the trial deemed the case a

A lawyer connected with the trial deemed the case a most singular one, and inserted a notice in the paper inquiring if any one knew said Russell Colvin, giving withal a description of the man. This caught the eye of a brother of Mr. Polhamus, at whose house the man Colvin was living. He forthwith wrote to said lawyer, detailing the above facts. Polhamus and the lawyer were soon on the way to New Jersey to see the murdered man. They found him there, and Colvin knew the lawyer, and called him by name at first sight. After some persuasion, his reluctance to go to Vermont was evercome, and all three started North. When they arrived in Burlington, the Court-House was soon filled with an excited community, all anxious to see the dead man. Officers were soon collected, the prisoners were brought, and they as well as all the community, recognized Colvin at once. The prisoners were discharged, of course. Colvin's wife and two sons came to see him, and used every endeavor to induce him to go home and remain with them. All entreaty proved useless and vain, return to New-Jersey he would and did, and lived many years after at the house of Mr. Polhamus.

A nameholet was published of the trial and all the

did, and lived many years after at the Polhamus.

A pamphlet was published of the trial and all the facts therein stated, which I was reading one evening at the house of Mr. Polhamus and in the presence of Mr. Colvin. He muttered all the time I was reading, until I had to lay it aside, as he was getting angry at the sight of it. Mrs. Polhamus said the sight of the

book always enraged him.
To the best of my recollection, the history ran thus:

Colvin and his two brothers-in-law were working in Colvin and his two brothers in law were with 13 in the field together, making stone feece. A little son of Colvin's was near. They got into a quarrel, the boy was seared and home. In a few hours, on returning, his father was missing; he charged them wite killing his father and they threatened his ife if he said that again. Years passed before anything was done in the case, and I think the son statted the imaginy himself as to how his father was disposed of. The two brothers were taken up and tried on the charge of murder. were taken up and tried on the charge of indreer. They confessed to striking him with a club that had a knot in it, which penetrated the back of his head and killed him; that they then threw him into a thicket and concealed him. So far, it is thought, they told the truth; and it is supposed that he came to himself soon after, sufficiently to walk, and wandered off as before stated. But the counsel of the two brothers told them the story was not consistent; that he would have been found had he been left in the thicket, and if they told a true and consistent story of the whole transaction, it true and consistent story of the whole transaction, it was most likely they could be cleared, or executive elemency would be exercised.

They then confessed that they took him from there and buried him, and when a noise was made about it.

They then contessed that they took him from there and buried him, and when a noise was made about it, for fear of detection they took him up, pounded his bones bones fine, and threw them into a creek. This last part of their confession was of course false, to make the case consistent, as they were urged to tell where the case consistent, as they were urged to tell where the case consistent, as they were urged to tell where they had burned him, that search might be made. There is no question but they struck, and thought they had killed him. But it is equally true that the same man traveled to New-Herrey, and lived many years after, and died in Monmouth County. The above are the facts as near as I can collect them. The case is one of the most singular on record, and doubtless copies of the pamphlet alluded to can yet be obtained, if search was made in the vicinity of the transaction.

CITY ITEMS.

FUNERAL OF BREVET-MAJOR FAIRCHILD. - The funeral of Brevet-Major Fairchild, late of the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, took place yesterday afternoon from the Governor's Room, City Hall, and was largely attended by military men, and several eivic bedies. At noon the body of the deceased was conveyed from his late residence, No. 127 Spring street, to the Governor's Room, where it lay in state until the hour set for the obsequies, under guard. The remains were incased in a rosewood coffin covered with black cloth, and lined with satin. On the lid was a silver plate bearing the inscription:

MORTON FAIRCHILD.
Brevet Major 1st Regiment N. Y. Wolunteers.
DIED AUG. 3, 1800.
Aged 54 years.

The coffin was enveloped in an American flag, and on top were the sword and epaulettes of the deceased. At 21 o'clock the Rev. Dr. Stryker and the relatives of the deceased entered the room, when the burial service, according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was read. At the conclusion of the service the Rev. Dr. Stryker briefly addressed the assemblage, advising them to prepare for the fate that awaited them.

The Rev. Dr. Armitage followed in a few impressive remarks, and paid a high tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. He was particularly struck with a letter written by Major Fairchild to his sister, from Mexico, in which he said, "Take care of my child, and teach him to love God." That was the true spirit of a patriot and a Christian, and he was one who on the battle-field did not forget to dedicate his child to Jesus. Upon concluding his remarks he addressed the Throne of Grace, and the religious services were ended with a benediction. A procession was then formed in the following order:

then formed in the following order:

Platoon of policemen.

Military essort.

Battalion of four companies from 1th Regiment, Col. Bostwick, consisting of
Company A, Capt. E. Simon, 43 men.
Company C, Capt. Weiburger, 24 men.
Company C, Capt. Weiburger, 24 men.
Company G, Capt. John Kubin, 34 men.
The whole under command of Major Ferrere, with band of 24 and 4 drummers. Total, 165, PALL-BEARRES.

Maj. Gen. Storms,
for carriages, as follows, viz:
Maj. Gen. Storms,
Brevet Col. B. D. Harris,
Brevet Col. Burnham, N. Y. V.,
Brevet Col. Burnham, N. Y. V.,
Maj. Farnsworth,
Brevet Col. Burnham, N. Y. V.,
Capt. Taylor, N. Y. V.,
Adjutant Phyfie,
CLRRGY,
CLRRGY,
CLRRGY,
CLRRGY,
CLRRGY,
CLRRGY,
CLRRGY,
CRRGGY,
CRRGINER, C. Bentist),

Adjutant Phyfie,

CLERGY.

The Rev. T Armitage, D. D. (Baptist).

The Rev. Peter Stryker, D. D. (Datch Reformed).

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Fleet.

THE HEARSE;

Drawn by four gray horses, surreunded by the Scott Life Guard (30 men) as a guard of honor, under their Caption, (excommanding General) J. H. Hobart Ward.

Sarvivors of the New-York Volunteers, bearing their colors, draped in mourning.

Sarvivors of the New-York Volunteers, bearing their colors, draped in mourning.
Officers and soldiers of the Army and Navy who served during the war with Mexico.
Officers of the First Division of New York State Militia.
Committee of the Board of Councilines.
Mayor and Common Council, and Heads of Departments.
Relatives of the deceased.
Citizens and friends of the deceased in carriages.
The melancholy cortege moved down Broadway to the South Ferry, and thence to Greenwood Cemetery,

where the remains of deceased were interred.

A large wigwam, decorated with banners, will be inaugurated to-morrow night, at 8 o'clock, at the corper of Sixtieth street and Third avenue. clubs and associations are expected to attend, and eminent speakers are engaged.

THE JAPANESE APPROPRIATION .- The case of Chatfield vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, asking an injunction forbidding the payment of the appropriation of \$105,000 for the Japanese bill, was not reached in Chambers yesterday. It stands No. 150 on the calendar, and probably will not come up before Wednesday.

An adjourned meeting of Company E, 9th Regiment, will be held at their armory. No. 481 Broadway, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Those interested in light-infantry (or Zonave) tactics are invited to be present.

LAYING A CORNER-STONE. -The corner-stone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church in Twenty-fourth street, near Ninth avenue, will be laid to-morrow at 3 o'clock. The Rev. Bishop Janes, assisted by Drs. Osbon and Foster, will conduct the services.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.-The work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, for the week ending Aug. 4, as reported to the City Inspector, is as follows: Complaints of nuisances, &c., received. 154
Complaints for which no cause existed. 5

Abatements of nuisances, under notice 259

Sinks and water-closets cleaned 375

Number of loads of night-sell removed from city limits 1,346

Dead dorses removed from city limits 50

Dead coay removed from city limits 50

Number of barrels of offia removed from city limits 50

Number of barrels of offia removed from city limits 50

Number of barrels of offia removed from city limits 50

Number of pounds 50

Beef—Number of pounds 50

L450

Veal—Number of pounds 50

Signature

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPT TO KILL,-On the 28th of ebruary last the liquor store of Frank Hughes, No. 103 Cherry street, was broken into by a young Irishman named Pateey Conway, and robbed of \$350. The burglar immediately fled to the South with his plander, and only returned a few days since. James Donovan met Patsey in Cherry street a few nights ago, and acensed him of the robbery, whereupon Patsey drew a large bowie-knife, and, after cutting Donovan severely on the arm, succeeded in escaping. He was not seen again until Sunday night, when he was encountered by Officer Creighton of the Fourth Ward, who attempted to arrest him. Patsey showed fight, and again attempted to use his bowie-knife, but was eventually captured. He was taken before Justice Welsh. at the Tombs, who committed him to answer the charges of burglary and felonious assault.

DEATH FROM VIOLENCE AT THE ALMS-HOUSE .-Coroner Gamble held an inquest at the Alms-House. blackwell's Island, on the body of Lorenzo Faber, German, sixty years of age, whose death was hastened by blows inflicted by William Santry. These two men occupied a room together, and on the 3d inst. got into

a dispute in regard to having the door to their recom open. While disputing, Paher struck Santry a blow it h his fiet, which so enraged the latter that he select a heavy stick, and struck his antagonist several blows upon the head. Faber at the time was suffering from orngestion of the lungs, and this violence so aggravated his disease that he died in a few hours. The Jury found that death was the result of congestion of the lungs, but was hastened by injuries inflicted by Wm. Sentry. The Coroner thereupon committed the acprisoner admitted having struck Faber, but cays that he did it in self-defense, the deceased having first struck him. The accused is a native of Ireland, seventy-two

CITY MORTALITY.-The City Inspector's report

gives a total of 497 deaths last week, being a decrease

of 7 from the mortality of the week previous, 15 from

the week ending July 21, and 128 less than the cor-

responding week of last year. The deceased were-

men, 101; wemen, 75; boys, 171; girls, 150. Of deaths from acute diseases, there were, by cholers infantum, 89; infantile convulsions, 25; diarrhea, 25; inflammation of the brain, 22; inflammation of the lungs, 18; scarlet fever, 15; congestion of the brain, 14: inflammation of the stomach, 12: dysentery, 9 diphtherite, 8; cholera morbus, 8; apoplexy, 6; com gestion of the langs, 6. Chronic diseases consu tion, 54; maraemus (infantile), 40; dropey in the head 16; debility, infantile, 7; debility, adult, 6; heart dis ease 5. From casualties, 12; drowned, 5; barned or scalded, 5; delirium tremens, 4. Classed with refer ence to disease-of stomach, bowels, and other diges tive organs, 197; lungs, throat, &c., 99; brain and nerves, 93; uncertain seat and general fevers, 56; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 24; heart and blood vessels, 12; old age, 6; generative organs, 5. With respect to age, there were under I year, 191; I to 2, 64; 2 to 5, 48; 5 to 10, 13; 10 to 12, 6; 12 to 15, 1; 15 to 17, 1; 17 to 20, 4; 20 to 25, 18; 25 to 30, 18; 30 to 40, 47; 40 to 50, 26; 50 to 60, 21; 60 to 70, 17; 70 to 80, 12; 80 to 90, 5; 90 to 100, 1; anknown, 2; premature birth, 2, 338 were natives of the United States 104 of Ireland, 33 of Germany, 6 of England, 4 of France, 4 of Scotland, 2 of British America, 2 usknown, and of Austria, Denmark, the West Indies, and the sea, 1 each. 65 died in the public institutions-Bellevue Hospital, 21; Alms House, Blackwell's Island, 13; Ward's Island, Emigrant Hospital, 9; City Hospital, 7. There were 45 interments in Potter's field, and 31 Coroner's cases.

CORRECTION. -In the report of Mr. Lent's remarks on the Japanese swindle in the Common Council last week, he is made to say "the greatest liar would have known, &c " The word should be "tyro," instead of "liar." The mistake was occasioned by the similarity of sound in the two words-it being difficult to hear distinctly at the reporters' table.

RIOT AT THE ROCK TAVERS -Between 2 and 3 clock on Monday morning, a descent was made by Constables James Lynch and Colgan of Hadson City. and Aid J. L. Ayres, and Officers Bradley, Van Voor hies, and Daly, of Jersey City, upon a house known as Rock Tayern, eituated at the foot of the hill, on the Hoboken road, and eight persons were taken into cus-Hobeken read, and eight persons were taken into custody. This house has long been the resort of the vilest characters of both sexes, and is a terror to all persons who are under the necessity of passing there alone at night. On Sunday evening, about a dozen young men, some of them belonging at the tunnel, congregated at the Tavern, and conducted themselves in a most uprearious manner. Two or three persons who passed that way were assaulted, as is supposed for the purpose of robbery, but fortunately they succeeded in effecting their escape.

About midnight the rowdles, who had become quite drunk, took possession of the house, and helped them-

effecting their escape.

About midnight the rowdies, who had become quite drunk, took possession of the house, and helped themselves to liquer, some change from the till, and whatever else they saw fit to appropriate. When the proprietor remonstrated, he was set upon and beaten in a most shocking manner. The female inmates raised a cry of murder, which was heard by the police of the the Fourth Ward, in Jersey City, four of whom went up and assisted the officers from Hudson City in arresting a number of the rioters, while the others escaped. The furniture and everything moveable in the barroom were demolished, the landlord was covered with blood from his wounds, and one of the women had nearly every particle of clothing torn from her. Subsequently the prisoners were taken before Justice Martin of Hudson City, who, after hearing the facts, committed them to the County Jail to await the setion of the Grand Jury. Their names are Issae Blazy, the Isadord Margaret McGulic, Eilen Campbell, Michael Mally Jehn Rorke, Samnel Johnson, John Lewis, and

THE SEWING-MACHINE MONOPOLY. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The press, judging from its silence on the subject, seems quite unaware that Elias Howe, jr., has an applica-tion before the Patent-Office for a renewal of his patent on the Sewing Machine. And when we call to mind the great wealth Sewing-Mackine. And when we call to mind the great wealth of the patentee and the joint wealth and consequent influence of certain great Sewing-Mackine Companies working under Howe's patent, and equally interested in the extension, is it not a matter demanding the scrutiny of the public press! It may be said, without engageration, that every poor family in the land is decay in interested in the question, Shall Howe's patent be extended? If the application fails, the leading manufacturing Companies are prepared to reduce the price of family machines fifty per cent—the Wheeler & Wilson, the favorite machine, from \$50 te.

255. The evidence before the Patent-Office closed the 3d isst. For further particulars of the application see The Scientific American of July 21, 1869.

New-York, Aug. 6, 1860.

PREMIUM FOR MILITARY EXCELLENCE .- The Eliz-PREMIUM FOR MILITARY EXCELLENCE.—The Elicabeth (N. J.) Journal says that the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society have determined to award two medals—one of which will probably be gold—to the two companies of State troops who shall be adjudged to stand foremost among their competitors at the State Fair, to be held in that city during the second week in September next.

REPORT OF THE DISPENSABLES of the City of New-

Denilt Dispensary Eastern Dispensary Northern Dispensary New-York Dispensary Number of nule patients, 1,594 708 742 1,075 Number female patients, 1,724 1,030 1,10) 1,235 During the mouth of July, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratu-tionsly to 10,355 persons. The principal causes of death were cholera infartum and consumption. GENERAL REMARKS.—In the Eastern District remittent and continued fevers were increasing.

ARSON.—John Schnepf, Emile Bergur, and William M. Johnson were yesterday taken helper Justice Welsh, charged with having set fire to much habited dwelling house, No. 1s6 Church street. The place was used at night as a sort of head-quarters for loafers, and nirest mentioned prisoners slieg; that sleeping there. The two first mentioned prisoners slieg; that sleeping there, and provided the proposed slieg; that and afterward set fire to them, "to burn out the bummers," as and afterward set fire to them," to burn out the bummers," as and afterward set fire to them, "to burn out the bummers," as and set of the proposed such that the put out the fire once, but Johnson relit it. All the prisoners were committed to answer.

ASSAULTED HER MOTHER-IN-LAW,—An Irishwo-man named Mary Murphy was arrested on Sunday night, charged with having committed a feloulous assault upon her aged mother. The two was users engaged in a quarrel, when it is altered that Mary struck her relative on the head with a contabell, fran-turing her skull. The injured woman was taken to Bellevus Hospital, and her assaulant was locked up for examination.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little boy 10 years of age, son of Mr. Darmitcher, residing at No. It Washington terrace, Hobeken, was instantly killed on Saturday night. He was getting down from a pile of fence posts in a lumber yard, when our of them fell upon his boad, fracturing the skull.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The bills and advertise

DARNUM S MUNKUM.—INC DIRS BRG RAVERIES when that this old favorite place of annuenced is they oughly slive, and the crowds of visitors day and night attention appreciation of the public of the efforts of the management to please. Notody can go to Banaum's now without being dainy repaid for time and money. GURNEY'S GALLERY. No. 707 Bloadway.
PHOTOGRAPHS. IVORYTIPES.
MINIATURES IN OIL, and DAGUERREO, PEPER

FOR BOTH SEXES.—Ladies, as well as get men, may obtain Phrenological Charts, with full writing tions of character, of Fowner & Wesse, No. 200 Bros daily, from 9 s. m. to 8 p. m. Ladies always in attendance maintailens strictly private when desired.